

Disease-Modifying Agents for Peripheral Neuropathy: Public Health Impact of Peripheral Neuropathy

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DOES NEUROPATHY MATTER?

- Of course
- Are we a sufficient audience for this question?

Disease-Modifying Agents for Peripheral Neuropathy

Optimal metabolic control, lifestyle modification (hyperglycemia, hyperlipidemia, hypertension)

Immune therapies: IVIG, PLEX, immunosuppressive therapies, monoclonal antibodies/targeted immune therapies

Specific replacement therapy: vitamin B12

(Neuroprotective agents: Mg, Ca some drugs, oxaliplatin)

Chemotherapy, radiation, bone marrow transplantation

Antibiotic therapy: dapsone, rifampin, clofazimine

Abstinence: ethanol, pyridoxine (other toxins)

Liver transplantation

Decompression

Supportive care (ICU, care givers)

To "rewire" the body: nothing

Prevalence of Neuropathy in the General Population

- 2% (?): moving target
- One risk factor: 12%
- Two risk factors: 17%

Hughes, 2002, BMJ 324:466-469 and England, 2004 Lancet 363:2151-2161

- Diabetes: 50%
- Medicare survey 1999

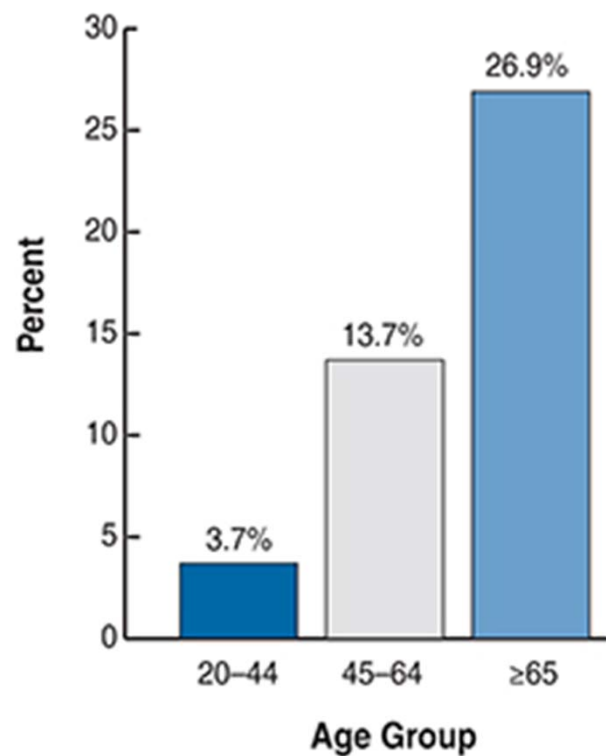
8-9% HAVE NEUROPATHY AS PRIMARY OR SECONDARY DX; COST: 3.5 BILLION/YEAR

Prevalence of Diabetes

- Canada: 2008-9
 - 6.8%
 - 20% undiagnosed cases
- (Public Health Agency of Canada;
www.publichealth.gc.ca)

Diagnosed and Undiagnosed Diabetes

Estimated percentage of people
ages 20 years or older with
diagnosed and undiagnosed
diabetes, by age group, United
States, 2005–2008

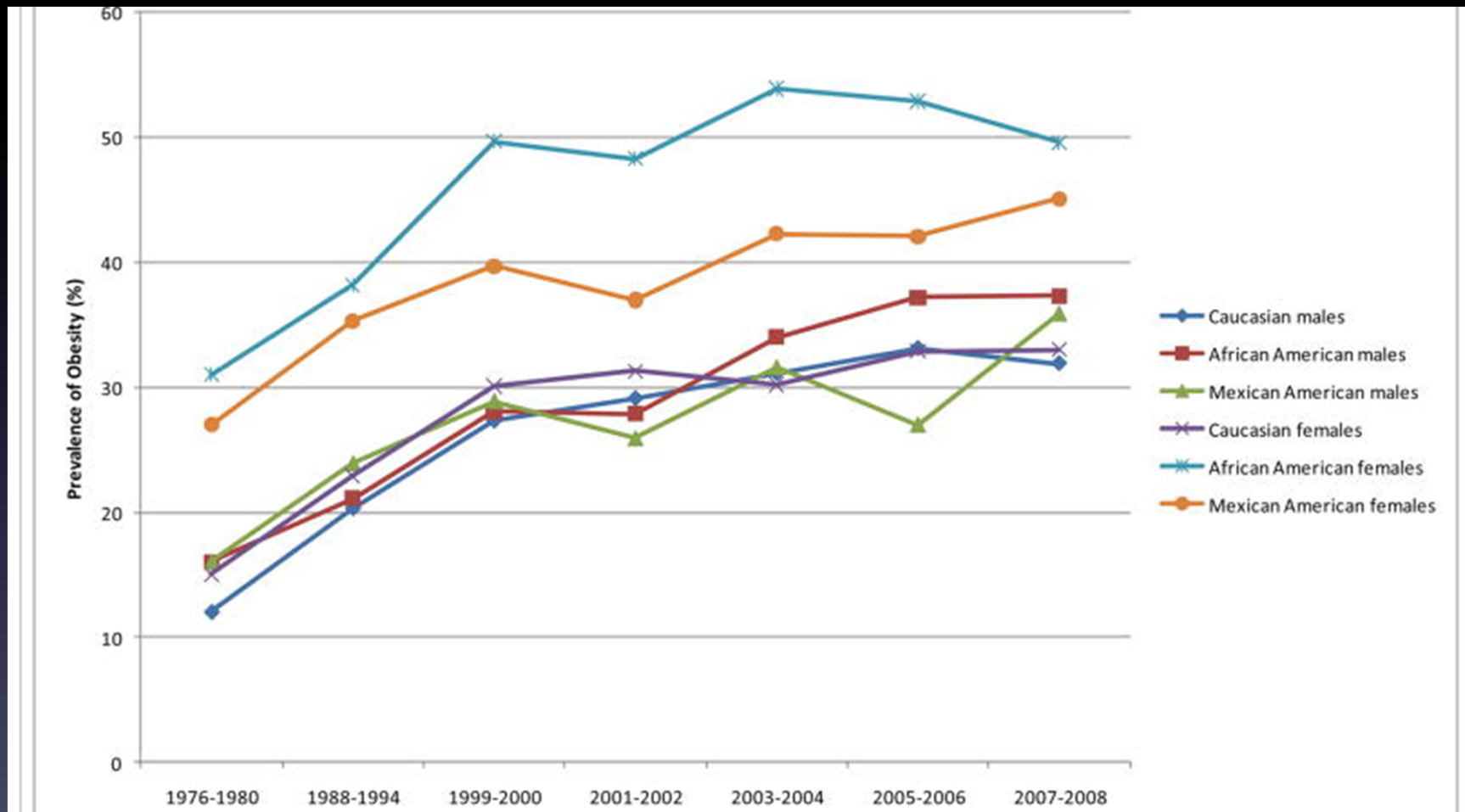


Source: 2005–2008 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

Epidemiology of DSP

- Dx uncertain
- Incorporates background neuropathy

Obesity Rates



Mitchell, Psychiatr Clin North Am 2011; 34:717-732

Diabetic Neuropathic Pain

- *Swansea Study, Davies, Diabetes Care, 29, 2006*
 - T2 DM patient survey; cross-sectional, population based
 - 63.8% had pain
 - 26.4% pain due to painful diabetic neuropathy

Chronic painful dsp
Prevalence: 16%

12.5% had never reported their symptoms to their physician

39.3% had never received any treatment for their pain

Burden of Painful Diabetic Neuropathy



- Latin America, Middle East and Asia
- Difficulty functioning, sleep and overall health status
- Worse with higher pain levels

Public Health Impact of PN

- Costs of disease: investigation, treatment, disability, QOL
- Costs of treatment: increasing costs, health equity
- Public perception: awareness, ?priority

Public Health Impact

- Costs of Disease

- Prevalence of peripheral neuropathy

- 3.2% in population based survey

Kandil, Neurol Res 2012, 34:960-966

- DSP and CIDP

- DSP - Population based study Sweden: 67% DSP

Karvestedt, J Diabetes Complications 2011, 25:97-106

- CIDP: 15 sets of NCS criteria, forme fruste

- 1.6/100,000 a year and prevalence 8.9/100,000

Laughlin, Neurology 2009, 73:39-45

- 32% needed aids to walk; \$37,000 USD/yr/pt in 2009 in UK

Hughes, J Clin Immunol 2010, 30:S70-S73

Direct Costs of Disease

- Medical & neurological consultations
- Electrodiagnosis
- Laboratory investigations

Direct Costs of Disease

- Treatment
 - Diabetes, prediabetes, ?obesity
 - Immune therapies
 - Others

Indirect Costs of Disease

- QOL (Disability burden and emotional distress)
- Co-morbid depression (2x general population)
- Reduced compliance with treatment
- Hidden costs: trauma (fracture, head injury, others)
- Loss of working days
- Amputation
- Work environments: ergonomics, design, modification
- Many cancer treated patients have some neuropathy
- Chronic pain, psychosomatic disorders
- Neuropathy in aging, “neurodegenerative disorder” with pervasive impact on general health of the elderly

Public Health Impact

QOL reduced

Parallels disease severity

Padua 2005, Van Acker 2009, Happich 2008, Jagersma 2012

Public Health Impact

- Reduced QOL and MOS-SSS comparable to other chronic diseases
- Social support predicted improved MH-QOL when controlling for other factors that might influence QOL (age, gender, pain, severity of neuropathy)

Public Health Impact

- Awareness
- Health Equity

Avoid expanding inequity

Utilization of IVIG

- “Appropriateness” of the use of intravenous immune globulin before and after the introduction of a utilization control program,
(Feasby, Open Med 2012;6:e28-34)
- Ontario: cost increased by 53% in 5 years
(Shepherd, Ont Med Rev 2013:24-25)

Use of immunoglobulins in adults in a university hospital: a retrospective study

- 36/122 immune deficiency
- 19/122 CLL or MM
- 19/122 lung transplantation
- 17/122 kidney transplant
- 1/122 heart transplant
- 20/122 GBS & CIDP
- 10/122 ITP
- Farber, Acta Clin Belg 2011; 66:416-418

